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17 April 1980

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1780

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FRG PAPER SPECULATES ON MARSHAL KULIKOV CALL ON HONECKER

DW311014 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Mar 80 p 3 DW

[Article by Diethart Goos: "Is Moscow Worried About the National People's Army's Toeing the Line?"]

[Text] Berlin--A mysterious visit of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Viktor Kulikov, with SED Chief Erich Honecker in East Berlin a few days ago obviously is connected with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This is the conclusion drawn by Western military experts. In this connection they draw attention to the growing dissatisfaction with the Soviet action in the "GDR" People's Army.

The far-reaching secrecy of the visit is all the more surprising since Marshal Kulikov enjoyed maximum publicity in the East Berlin media during his last East Berlin visit on 25 January. The preceding visit on 16 January 1979 had also been reported in detail.

Kulikov's blitz call on Honecker, military experts say, is directly connected with worries of the Soviets about the defense readiness of the Warsaw Pact along its western border in the "GDR." Thus returning travelers during the past few days reported intensified Soviet troop movements in the area around Berlin. Particularly during the night hours, long, mostly blacked-out convoys are on the road.

Just a little bit later "GDR" Defense Minister Hoffmann provided indirect hints to the latest visit of the chief of the Warsaw Pact forces. The 69-year old army general had the chiefs, commanding officers, as well as political and staff officers convoked in the middle of last week. High-ranking party and FDJ functionaries also participated in this meeting.

In his speech to this National People's Army and party elite, Politburo member Hoffmann demanded "the determined partisan attitude of the members of the armed forces of the GDR toward the just struggle of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as its support by the Soviet Union." He said that this partisan attitude reflects the political-ideological maturity and the clear internationalist position of the National People's Army soldiers "in the class struggles of our era."

LEADING SCIENTIST DISCUSSES FUTURE QUALITY OF LIFE UNDER SOCIALISM

East Berlin WELTBUEHNE in German Vol 75, No 7, 8 and 9; 12, 19, 26 Feb 80

[Article by Prof Dr Max Steenbeck, chairman, Research Council under the Council of Ministers, and member, presidium of the GDR Academy of Sciences: "An Experiment of Ideas--Courage for Not Solely Utopian Concepts About the Future of Humanity"]

[No 7, 12 Feb 80 pp 201-204]

[Text] Is it not pure fancy to talk at this point about what human life will be like in some generations from now because we can know nothing as yet of the scientific and technical possibilities created by then? There may be something to this objection; whether it is apt, we shall see later. I at least venture doing so because I believe some of these concepts may well be of value to us even today. And more than a provisional experiment of ideas or a spiritual adventure I cannot and will not offer anyway. Yet what I do want to describe will by no means be an illusion based on technologies that are already clearly utopian!

What with all the foreseeable scientific-technical progress, some statements can certainly be made already, for instance about the definitive limits in our access to our environment and its raw material reserves. Furthermore we shall assume that genetic manipulations of man--even if we should become able to do so--will be avoided beyond a point, so that the man of the future will biologically still resemble man of today, and his innate proclivities and capacities also will, in all their variety, by and large be what they are today. We also assume that we will manage to avoid the suicide of men by a big nuclear war and the ensuing genetic damage of the--few or many--survivors; for otherwise one could make no prediction at all. Finally, birth control, though still opposed by mostly religious taboos, would have become an accepted fact everywhere, not last for men's own good and that of their children, which means, concretely, that the world population would increase no more than fivefold, or perhaps, at a maximum of tenfold of what it is now.

Not food shortage is expected to limit the possible growth of the world population but, much more conspicuously, too little space for recreation and relaxation. This, to be sure, clearly contradicts an opinion often encountered and seemingly confirmed by our current experience. The same applies to another assumption of mine, that even the energy shortage will not tightly restrain mankind. I shall explain at once why I believe we may regard those premises as feasible, but before I do so I wish to make one point yet about the image of the future offered here which may possibly yet turn out to be utopian: Are men going to solve the social problems arising from it or are they--by refuting the assumption just stated--apt to kill themselves on the way into the future by atomic means?

But now to explain the other premises stated. To expect definite limits to our environment and raw material sources is something that is denied by many modern science fiction novels or movies, which take for granted future space flights at largest range and any distances--even to other solar systems or even galaxies. The fact is that even from our own moon we shall never be able to bring down to earth any large amounts of raw materials--comparable, as it were, with our current total requirements in iron--, even if they were to lie around ready for the pickup on the moon's surface.

If, in unbridled imagination, one were to ignore numerical values, one might think of course that some day that cargo could simply be brought down from the moon by a long rope--just as Muenchhausen let himself down from the moon on a beanstalk--, and this all the more readily because it is always the same side of the moon that faces the earth, so that the rope would not get messed up by any rotation of the moon. Unfortunately, even the most solid rope would break due to its own weight even at the smallest fraction of its required length. The highest and only theoretically calculable solidity is known to us from the atomic structure of matter, and since atoms and gravity are not likely to change their properties so very soon, this method is likely to remain utopia.

With solid material not being usable for such earth transport, in space we would still have, as a brake on gravity, the recoil of the rocket beam. Assuming that the extraction of large raw material volumes from the moon is technically feasible, even though the moon has no atmosphere, and ignoring for the time being the large effort needed for it, so large that it can hardly yet be calculated--would then perhaps a large mass transport be possible, comparable, let us say, to today's total iron ore mining, by means of a fleet of rockets of which right now we know nothing as yet?

For every rocket type, whatever it may be like, it is true that the rocket beam consumes less energy for the same amount of power in inverse proportion to the mass ejected per second. Rocket power is mainly needed where the gravitational field is heaviest, that is, as close to the earth as possible and probably also in its surrounding air. For that reason a whole rocket fleet carrying large masses in the rocket beam would contaminate the

atmosphere rather fast, weaken the sunbeams and cause still much other permanent damage. Thus we need rockets that do not have much mass in their beam. The photon rocket is the one which theoretically requires the smallest mass. But what it needs for the transport capacity of our example is a multiple of the mass of energy the sun emits over the whole earth, in other words, a completely utopian value. A hypothetical neutron rocket also would not need much mass. But it would end all life on earth rather fast. Least destructive for the environment would be plasma beam rockets with air as beam substance, in principle perfectly conceivable. But then, for the same volume of transport the rockets would consume more electrical energy than is now being produced by all power plants on the earth. Similarly unrealistic would be an energy investment in other rocket types. And in all this--as we said--we still have ignored the effort needed for extracting the raw material on the moon and many other things too. Raw material imports from more remote planets would still be more utopian. Smaller amounts of especially valuable raw materials could be brought down to earth to be sure if they should be available in a manageable form outside our planet. Whether that is the case we do not know, and so we cannot rely on it. I have presented this example here in detail to warn against escaping into utopian wishful dreams from realistic tasks ahead.

For all larger raw material volumes we will always have to depend on earth reserves. But the reserves we have here, are they not almost unlimited in volume? Imagine the earth at the size of an orange. Then we have extracted up to now to at most a few hundredths of millimeters in depth, and that, compared with the total volume, is an infinitesimal fraction, isn't it? What is overlooked when one thinks like that, however, is that some very important raw material deposits--like all types of coal, probably also petroleum, and certainly potash salts and many structural materials--owe their existence to previous processes on the earth's surface and only subsequently, in consequence of geological shifting, sank more or less deep into the earth, where they received their structure of today but not their substance. The deeper it goes the less likely are such deposits, and locating and extracting them also becomes more and more costly. As of now, to be sure, raw material shortage is no genuine bottleneck as yet for the survival of mankind, and if they are prophesying today that important deposits are threatened with exhaustion in the very near future, as in the case of petroleum, that for the time being has much rather economic and political propaganda reasons than factual ones. Even so, it suggests to us we should think about what it will be like in the somewhat more remote future.

Sure is that, with a raw material consumption rate of increase continuing the way it has gone in recent decades, relatively easily accessible deposits are some day going to be exhausted. For some, one will be able to go into greater depth, at higher costs, even below the ocean floor. Yet--as I have said--there are other important raw materials that are hardly likely or not likely at all to be found at greater depths, nor do they form anew as they did throughout millions of years of our past. Those are the ones we consume, at least up to now.

May men completely consume vital deposits limited in access and not replenish-able for their own good and welfare and without consideration for the future and then let the deluge take over? I believe we have to face this question of conscience in time. Many people, however, will evade an answer and give all sorts of reasons for it: I know nothing about that. Somehow things will work out. Maybe one believes prophecies by utopians or that God will not leave his creation in the lurch. But most people will be completely indifferent about it anyway because they have enough to worry about in their daily life.

Does that mean I have to apologize for bringing up what is to me personally so very important a problem that it forms, as it were, ideologically the basis for the ethics I recognize? That actually is not part of my subject, to be sure, at best it is part of the discussion. But permit me at least to state this one sentence: The development of all life on earth that started from the simplest beginnings and after many millions of years, via an immense number of purely animal predecessors, finally led to man and his diversified culture to me is such a wondrous and courage-inducing fact that I take it to be the meaning of our life to do everything possible not to let this development be broken off--for whatever reasons. What my answer to this question of conscience is, is thus clear, and it is in this sense that I shall now continue my topic.

That the raw materials are limited is only one piece in the finiteness of the environment fully accessible to us. We must preserve it as much as possible for future generations and thus must not contaminate it by waste products. Much refuse, not only that which is radioactive, will have to be dug under and given long-term safety precautions. That is always possible though it is often very expensive, especially when earthquakes and geological shifts may have to be taken into account as possible sources of danger. A sure solution which many like would be to package especially dangerous refuse in corrosion-resistant and obsolete tanks as coffins and bury it--they are not so easily destroyed even when the ground shifts. But I do not want to talk about things that are often being discussed anyway. I rather want to say something about environmental problems that have to do with feeding the much larger world population of the future. There is a lot here that should be important to us even today. A few examples:

We surely should not go on and asphalt more fertile soil. Traffic lanes of all kinds, with their importance still increasing, must therefore probably be put underground. Then they also become independent of the climate and hardly any longer interfere with persons seeking recreation in nature. Another example: It is doubtful whether anything can still be done about the cutting down of large forests, with global climatic consequences, in Central Africa and on the Amazon. Other means again will have to be found against the recrystallization and desert formation of wide regions due to lack of rain. This is a complex of problems about which I would like to say a little more.

[Text] Rain falling on large cohesive land areas with good humus cover mainly stems from reevaporated earlier rain stored in the humus stratum and thus kept from seeping down. From clouds moving up from the oceans directly, however, on the average only comes as much rain as would be returned from there to the oceans by the rivers, and that could be less than one-tenth of the precipitation volume coming down there. Especially effective for these recycled rain volumes are large, old forest areas. Artificial irrigation does not fully make up for rain shortages caused by deforestation, because rain is not simply water but distilled water that makes no soil infertile through salination as may be the case when artificial irrigation goes on for long. Adequately desalinating such water would require enormous efforts and so much energy too. Else, to prevent salination, much of the water supplied has to run off again, either in the ground water or through drainage systems, and carry along the salts that had been contained in the evaporated water. Enough rain surely is better. It could even regenerate excessively saline soils.

This deforestation is partly also responsible for the threatening rain shortage in the future due to human conduct: the global climatic change brought about by the increasing carbon dioxide content of our atmosphere. The air has only 0.3 percent of carbon dioxide, to be sure, but for the heat balance on the earth this small amount is of considerable significance. While it hardly absorbs the radiation of the sun, it does absorb the infrared heat waves reflected by the heated earth's surface, acting much like the glass in a greenhouse. This heat protection, however, functions only over land masses, as the surface of the sea reflects unchanged sunlight which is, as we know, not absorbed by carbon dioxide. When the CO₂ content of the air rises, the temperatures also rise on the land surfaces and in the air above, but not on the oceans. Only over the land masses this leads to rapid evaporation and, as the air temperatures also are elevated, to a reduced tendency toward cloud formation. Altogether then, on the land the climate becomes drier and that is not equalized by any evaporation increase over the oceans, unless one were to paint them black or prevent in some other way the reflection of unmodified sunlight.

Humanity today causes the carbon dioxide content of the air to rise to an unprecedented degree and will continue doing so for a long time, mainly by burning coal, petroleum and wood, but also by deforestation and other ways in cutting down on vegetation. Vegetation consumes carbon dioxide from the air and supplies oxygen and--in the wood, for instance--combined carbon. That, after all, in primordial times gave rise, from gigantic primeval forests, to the coal deposits we have today, in that the much higher carbon dioxide content of the air was reduced. And this is a process we have reversed today.

Shrinking raw material and reeducation and desert formation caused by lack of rain seem to be poor conditions for feeding the world's population of the future, yet if I still assume that ten times more people than are living today could have enough to eat--even though having enough to eat is not all that is needed for being human--, I must give reasons for it, at least in terms of natural science.

I can of course not picture everything that might some day be possible, I only want to use some examples to point to solutions that are by no means utopian, even if we cannot get started with them today. I assume, of course, that the future knowledge and skills, technical equipment and labor productivity will have grown far above today's standards. Even then we probably will not paint the ocean surface black, as I mentioned above. What is conceivable, however, is a very loose and gigantic--let us term it--"confetti carpet" swimming on the surface of the water, produced by the spraying of many billion very small and thin black plates, for example. Better still, completely invisible and of relatively very small mass would be such a carpet made of transparent diminutive lamellae, only about one-fourth of the length of light waves thick, which is extremely thin, which, by optical interference, like nonreflective show window panes, would diminish the reflection of the sunlight hitting the water, so that the solar energy hitting these lamellae would penetrate the water and heat it up through extra evaporation. Everyone who knows how bright solar reflection is on large water surfaces will understand the result of some simple computation, to the effect that there would hardly any longer be a rain deficit with its consequences if near the equator the oceans were to be covered by a 1,000-kilometer wide belt of such lamellae, which would cover less than one percent of the total area. For such thin lamellae, the volume of material needed would be no more than what large transport planes could spray within a week, and coming to one milligram per square meter, it would avoid looking like any kind of oil contamination. The reason why we are not yet doing anything like that is that we are today not even developing any such highly expensive large-scale lamella technology and production--probably made from petroleum--because political difficulties would prevent their use anyway. Many countries that get enough rain would protest because if they got even more they presumably would have to change their whole agriculture. Whether humanity is going to start affecting the climate positively quite like this in the future instead of spoiling the climate more and more as up to now, is something that I do not know, of course. But that it is going to happen somehow, I am sure of. Dry areas made suitable for vegetation again, and getting multiple precipitation from identical volumes of water, and much more efficient farm technology then could enormously increase food production. Added to that would be a fat and protein production, already under development--at least for livestock feed--, through yeast or bacteria from petroleum or from vegetable coal hydrates like wood or straw hardly suitable for human foods. In principle, that is what every stomach of a cow has been showing us with its bacterial flora, even without any sunlight. And all the vegetation on the ocean floor, hardly any longer used today, will be used much more than now, directly or indirectly, for human consumption.

But how good is that all going to taste then? As an answer, a small anecdote. I think it was Rossini--at least as proud of his culinary arts as of his music--who once treated a friend to a highly piquant ragout the friend liked extremely well, who then would not believe that he had just devoured Rossini's old kid gloves. Something like that, let us say, may also be

done with synthetic foods. Can yeast pastry not be something delicious--by adding much more yeast than had been added to the dough? In protein grown on a petroleum base one will have to eat as little of the petroleum as of the compost bed on which early vegetable was grown when one eats the vegetable. If only people were willing to learn what they have to learn, ten times more people on the earth would not have to starve! And even to look at war with the many dead as a necessary way out of the threatening surplus population is the dumbest thing one can think of. The 50 million dead of World War II were replenished--at least in terms of numbers--by the birth surplus of half a year.

Just as little will energy shortage hold the future world population down below a reduced limit, if only we do not keep wasting raw materials and energy as we have. Along with some much discussed energy sources today, it will be large-scale technical hydrogen fusion that will become the chief supplier, and for that there are no raw material worries. No one any longer doubts that this process will be manageable. What such a power plant is going to look like we do not as yet know--there are various possibilities. In any event, it must not be dismissed that such "artificial suns," enclosed in reactors, will be of dimensions that still terrify us today, so that a whole continent will need but very few of them. Then an intended destruction, by military means, let us say, would mean one shot at the heart of a continent, and that is likely to be the reason why political premises for this are harder to achieve than the technical ones.

All the problems touched on here can technically presumably be solved, but they also suggested great political complications. If one is to answer the question of conscience I raised above as I do, then one will have to depart some time--not yet tomorrow, but not in the far distant future either--from the notion that increasing consumption is something to be accepted as the natural thing for everyone; otherwise we leave too little behind in raw materials and as an environment for future generations. This of course does not mean a young couple should wait for an apartment for many years so that people can live well 1,000 years from hence. But to be able to satisfy genuine needs, consumption limits will some day become necessary, and this all the more so, the longer we close our eyes to it.

Many people want to know nothing about it and raise all sorts of objections. There is one opinion which I think especially dangerous that says: One day the big war is bound to come anyway, and until then I want to get as much out of life as possible, without any constraints imposed upon my freedom, and I want to indulge in what I can afford. Now is this what you call freedom, which would take for granted a war with as many dead as possible?

[No 9, 26 Feb 80 pp 264-267]

Socialist society also needs growth for the further development of its economy, yet this social order does not think of itself as a permanent solution but rather as a transition to communism, which exists nowhere as yet.

What is communism? When raised in this form, the question cannot be answered because communism cannot be anything static, but it always means real life undergoing change--and so it is no paradise and least of all one created by utopian technology. New and more productive procedures for producing the material goods needed for life set hands and heads free, not to create unemployment, however--which would perhaps be mitigated by opportunities for indulging in one's hobby, only that this would also be unsatisfactory over the long run because it is, ultimately, sterile--, but for serious, socially valuable tasks that had been neglected before, for what we call culture in the broadest sense of the word. That constitutes so profound a change in society that in all of human history there probably has been only one approximate parallel: the transition from the hunting and crop gathering society to agricultural and animal raising society. At that time more efficient new forms of production gave rise to the earliest high cultures which we still admire today, even if they only served a small upper stratum and thus broke down again. Communism wants to do something like it for everyone in the classless society of the future. The technical premises will exist for it. They actually already exist today. What is going to happen then? A member of the hunters' society might have had a vague notion of the culture of the future, but he presumably was considered crazy. I am taking the risk of being called that too by making bold to say something here about the future. In fact, I combine this with the wish that everybody should think about what that future with its non-utopian possibilities might be like.

A limit to material overall production, caused by the finiteness of our natural resources, with the proviso that this limit need not be rigid necessarily, still does not mean that our economic or social development has to come to a stop. Labor productivity will still rise and proportionately lead to a steady reduction in the number of working people needed for commodity production. The conservation required for the raw material consumption will put a premium on the production of goods that have a long working life, much more so than in a throw-away society. However, as access to deposits becomes harder, raw material extraction will tie up labor in tasks that are not necessary yet at the present time.

On the whole, much more time will be available for other tasks, among which I deem the most important the whole educational complex. It must start with the education of the infant, which calls for love, patience and, above all, understanding. Every child, with all his questions, fears and inclinations, must be able to feel safe in his world from the very beginning. Then he will also feel at home later in this society and take the discipline for granted which is needed in every type of community. There is still a widespread fear today that one would not understand anything about a demanding culture anyway. That is a fear that will not even arise in early consciousness when, with empathy, one provides the young child with these opportunities for genuine joie de vivre. Being involved, with inner participation, in the life of culture should become the natural need for all--which illustrates the often misunderstood thesis that communism will satisfy the needs of people. But there is still another goal that has to be reached:

Just imagine a fairly constant humanity in terms of number and material production into which each is born with the same behavioral tendencies that we have. And if the adults then also were to be as we are, soon highly egoistic centers and groups would form claiming more of the limited volumes of goods and other amenities than they would grant others, and that surely would lead to the destruction of the world. Will it be possible to educate men of the future to behave more prudently than we do? This second central question about the survival of humanity also is likely to be rejected as something contradicting all historic experience. Though I should like to remind you here that such education has thus far never and nowhere even been tried with the necessary effort; much of it we, in fact, still have to learn ourselves. Yet yielding the claim to one's personal egoisms, even one's own life, is something that has been long possible to instill in people, for instance for nationalistic goals, terrible though as their consequences often may be.

There is much that we should anticipate in our minds and start doing so in time, and if we are doing this correctly, it means anything but an escape from our present. A few years ago I would tell young people they and their children too would need courage--whether they wanted it or not--to brave conflicts, crises and perhaps catastrophes political, economic, social and possibly even military in kind that might be more menacing and cruel than they had been for any generation--my own generation included. The signs are clearer today than when I used to tell them, and that is why I want to reiterate it, and then also: Such a courage only someone will be capable of who sees before him a realistically possible goal that would at least technically not be utopian and could be attained in a conceivable future, and that is worth the effort. Even to think about it honestly already requires courage, and to acquire such courage is a task of the present. Because the road into the future always leads all the time through instances of the present. And some things that are necessary precisely at this time should at least be mentioned in my conclusion.

I said before that men, were they to remain as we now are, would for lack of understanding very soon themselves destroy a future world that had become fairly constant in terms of population and total production. The same danger, however, already exists for our world. It also threatens the socialist part of it which on its road into the future has to exact more discipline from its people than the nonsocialist world does. The latter may still advertise many enticements today just because it does not have to pay any attention to any distant future and could not do so because it has no future in the first place, and this not only because of the reasons that Marx has adduced but, in addition, also because of the natural limits which have been discussed in this contribution. The western world of course exploits this difference, and not only in the material field but possibly still more by pretending it has all sorts of freedoms, and turns all this into anticommunist propaganda, while hiding the fact that not communism is the object, since there is no communism anywhere, but the object is at least to delay the way into the future that cannot be

prevented by them. Something similar they are doing with their enormous armaments, which compel us to take commensurate measures and stops us, because of the efforts involved, from leading our society into the future as fast as we would like. All a big war would leave behind everywhere is a scorched earth. That surely would be the biggest obstacle on our way which is meant to change, not to destroy, the world. To advance this change we shall always help all suppressed or underdeveloped peoples in Leninist solidarity. Our propaganda, it seems to me, should make much more of a point of that in actual cases. Let me give just two examples:

NATO needs no medium-range missiles on the European continent because it has long been able to deploy them in its naval units close to the coast at all times. The Soviet Union, without having a missile of comparable range, would be by and large defenseless against that weapon. Or this: Does one actually still need to decode intelligence information to know that the United States, after having lost to its great regret observation posts in Iran, is doing what it can to make up for that in Afghanistan? There are many other things, in daily life too, where their own enlightenment could help our people to show the necessary discipline because they understand. After all, we do want to help as best we can reach our goal. Is it not by now sufficiently well known that the insane armaments of the United States, which it also forces upon its allies, have, apart from economic reasons, the military purpose to keep the American continent from being destroyed in a potential nuclear war and rather sacrifice the densely settled European NATO region?

With all apparent and still unexpected difficulties we face today, I for one am hoping for a future communist society established all over the world. To construct it does call for a great moral dedication, to be sure. Part of that is the courage, even today, for an affirmative answer to the two questions of conscience I have referred to. That is the precondition for the further development of men that far transcends what we have by now achieved, men who truly are men, in contrast to the quotidians that we still are. Let me conclude with an old jocular question, which is meant seriously, however: What, in the evolution of life, is the connecting link between the ape and man? The answer is: we are it.

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CSO: 2300

DANISH CP ORGAN REPORTER PUBLISHES BOOK ON GDR INTELLIGENCE NET

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 21 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Helge Kristensen]

[Text] Next Wednesday, the Supreme Court will hear the case against the East German spy, Jorg Meyer, who by a court sitting with a jury was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. The case has been followed with great interest by, among others, the Danish left-wing movement, which has accused the Intelligence Service of the Police of using psychological torture which will harm Jorg Meyer for life. This claim is being repudiated by one of the authors of a book on the East German intelligence net. He was a reporter at LAND OG FOLK and a communist but was dismissed after his outside activities became known.

The awareness that espionage is a dirty profession has caused a Danish communist and correspondent at LAND OG FOLK to write a book on East German espionage in Denmark. He has based his book, to a vast extent, on the Jorg Meyer case, which became a major issue to the left-wing movement as they were of the opinion that the Intelligence Service of the Police, to an inadmissible extent, had been using solitary confinement to force a confession from the East German Jorg Meyer. In the fall of 1979, Jorg Meyer was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for espionage--a sentence the severity of which by itself indicates that Meyer has been regarded as a deliberate and professional spy.

Jorg Meyer has appealed the sentence, which was imposed by a court sitting with a jury in the Eastern High Court district, to the Supreme Court, where the case will be heard on 26 March. The Supreme Court will consider the sentence only. The question of guilt has been decided, once and for all, by the jury.

The LAND OG FOLK reporter Bent Christiansen has written the book on East German espionage in Denmark, 'the Underground War,' in cooperation with Harly Foged of UGENS RAPPORT. For this reason, the authors are presented under the pseudonym of H. B. Foged-Christiansen.

Bent Christiansen has a vast knowledge of East German conditions. He was the Danish speaker at Radio Berlin International from 1969 until 1972, when he became employed by LAND OG FOLK. His special areas have here been pollution, and Denmark's relationship with Eastern Europe. He has been a member of the Communist Party of Denmark since 1965.

A foretaste of the contents of the book 'the Underground War' was provided last week in an article in the ultra right-wing DANSKE TIDENDE. The next day, Jens Thomsen of HERLINGSKE TIDENDE wrote a front-page article on it, and the case, subsequently, became widely publicized in the daily press.

Dismissed

Last Friday, a messenger brought Bent Christiansen a letter from the editorial staff of LAND OG FOLK. It appeared from the letter that he had been dismissed from his job, which means dismissal without the notice (and thus also the salary) to which one is normally entitled under the Salaried Staff Act. This released a statement from the chairman of the National Union of Journalists, Carl Johan Nielsen, who told INFORMATION: "They have got to learn at LAND OG FOLK that one cannot screen journalists on the basis of political concepts."

The chief editor of LAND OG FOLK, Gunnar Kanstrup, tells WEEKENDAVISEN that the background to the dismissal is that Bent Christiansen has been working for other newspapers without the knowledge of the editorial staff. Already last Monday, UGENS RAPPORT had published an article on the underground work of the German Democratic Republic in Denmark--written by Bent Christiansen and Harley Foged. Gunnar Kanstrup says that it is here a question of a violation of trust and a breach of custom. "People provide Bent Christiansen with information, believing that it will be used in LAND OG FOLK, and it is then being used in entirely different papers. That we cannot tolerate," Gunnar Kanstrup states. In this connection, he scouts statements made by Bent Christiansen to the effect that the editors of LAND OG FOLK knew that Bent Christiansen was working on the book in question as well as the article for UGENS RAPPORT.

For Bent Christiansen had told B.T., among others, that Gunnar Kanstrup had been informed of the matter. Bent Christiansen had, furthermore, stated that the editors of LAND OG FOLK had to acknowledge the fact that its people would be working outside the paper when it paid as low salaries as it did. Finally, he had stated that--at the time when, on behalf of his paper he was covering the Jorg Meyer case--he had warned the editors of LAND OG FOLK against the line they wanted to be taken in this connection. A course which backed up the counsel for the defense and thus the accused. Gunnar Kanstrup denied to WEEKENDAVISEN that Bent Christiansen had complained about the line followed by the paper in the case.

Bent Christiansen, for his part, maintains that he pointed out to the editors of LAND OG FOLK that the paper would become a hopeless laughing-stock if it did not criticize the methods used by the German Democratic

Republic. He had realized at an early point that Jorg Meyer was a well-trained agent who, for years, had been preparing for his task.

Last Tuesday, Bent Christiansen resigned from the Communist Party of Denmark. For one thing, he considered it certain that he would be excluded, and he wanted to act ahead of time. For the other, he was of the opinion that the Communist Party of Denmark had become a party of 'sour old men.'

Infiltration

Bent Christiansen is greatly indignant that the German Democratic Republic shamelessly exposes the Danish left-wing movement to becoming discredited in the eyes of the rest of the population.

The book confirms what the reports of WEEKENDAVISEN on the same subject have stated, viz. that East German espionage is not only aimed at ferreting out military and industrial secrets. It is, to a high degree, a question of attempts to infiltrate and exploit groups in the Danish society with a view to influencing the very political decision-making process. It says in the introduction to 'the Underground War':

"STASI (the East German Intelligence Network) has deliberately allowed a political movement to become infiltrated which, on the whole, must be regarded as an ally of the communist world. STASI simply has abused and exploited Danish left-wing groups to cultivate egoistic interests. This circumstance has given many people outside these groups the impression that people in the left wing readily allow themselves to be used as tools of espionage in major as well as in minor matters. Indeed, rather as some kind of potential tools of agents, whom one must be careful not to show confidence."

The main point of the book, as already stated, is to demonstrate that espionage is, altogether, a dirty profession. It thus is not only a question of the things done by the East Bloc. The West may also succumb to using dishonest, illegal or unesthetic means when it wants to further certain objectives. However, 'the Underground War' goes on to say that a vast amount of books have been published on the espionage organizations of the United States and the Soviet Union. On the other hand, no complete description of STASI's apparatus, working methods, objectives and significance exists in the Danish language.

Whereas other countries, Eastern as well as Western, generally spy from their embassies, the spies of the German Democratic Republic are directed centrally from Berlin. The official name of the headquarters is 'Ministerium für Staatssicherheit' (Ministry of State Security)--abbreviated M.f.S. Among the people, it has come to be called STASI. The address is 22 Normannenstrasse in the East Berlin quarter of Lichtenberg. Here, 3,000 security officers have their daily work. According to West German sources, the total number of employees is 130,000. Out of these, 100,000 are employed on the home front. The rest operate abroad as agents--in Scandinavia, in developing countries and especially in West Germany. Experts estimate that approximately 15,000 East German spies operate in West Germany alone.

In proportion to the size and population figure of the German Democratic Republic (well over 17 million), STASI is the world's biggest espionage organization. Translated to Danish conditions, it would mean that the intelligence service of the Danish police and defense would together have approximately 40,000 people working for them, the book states. (The number of people actually working for the Danish secret service, of course, is a secret.)

Old Tricks

The book, furthermore, confirms that STASI, to a vast extent, uses agents who have an erotic radiating power and are able to use it in the service of the 'cause.' Thus a classical trick in the field of espionage. The main character of our domestic Jorg Meyer case is a typical seducer of secretaries, to the detriment of young Karen Vinten. On the strength of her position, she smuggled documents out of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--according to the authors of 'the Underground War,' some of the documents were more important than the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wanted to admit. Three out of the 14 documents she admitted having stolen and smuggled out of the ministry were classified as 'Strictly Confidential.' One was a digital telegram from the Danish Embassy in Washington to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Copenhagen. It contained an evaluation of the international energy situation--undertaken by the U.S. Intelligence Agency, the CIA. The two other strictly confidential documents were reports from the EC Energy Commission, according to the book.

Karen Vinten was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Still according to 'the Underground War,' the charming spy had a great zest for women and sought to satisfy this zest far beyond what was required by the 'mission.' He had had lots of affairs on the side when he had a steady girlfriend. It seemed to be common to most of his many girlfriends that they found him to be an unusually pleasant and warm person. Their only regret is that things went as badly for him as they did, and they, furthermore, find it difficult to believe that he was a spy who used people--though not nearly all those whom he knew.

The book does away with the idea that Jorg Meyer would have suffered in health through his solitary confinement. He is an extremely well-trained spy, who, of course, has been hard to break. After the High Court sentence, he is said to have written to some friends:

"The authorities can go on running after me for all I care. The sentence is horrible and altogether ridiculous. Six years, or 8 years, or 10 years, will not bring me to my knees. I am not afraid of the Supreme Court either."

Nevertheless, the counsel for the defense, Chr. Vilh. Hagens, finds the book's dismissal of the damage done by the solitary confinement too coarse and inhuman. Under the heading 'From the Objectivity of the Sons and Daughters of the Country to the Literary Garbage Can,' the defense attorney writes, among other things, in the above-mentioned newspaper:

"Bent Christiansen has in LAND OG FOLK written several articles on many of the injustices committed toward Jorg Meyer, especially the psychological torture which has been deliberately launched against him to break down his health and which will result in permanent damage. The chameleon now enters the next color field; from the benevolent role in the articles in LAND OG FOLK Bent Christiansen proceeds to torture the quite defenseless prisoner who is in solitary confinement in Hillerød Prison."

To illustrate the truthfulness of 'the Underground War,' it says in connection with Hagens' article as follows:

"On page 18 of the book, it says, as a proof of the claim that Jorg Meyer must have come to Denmark and started his espionage work already in 1964, that his claim to have come by a German ship is untrue:

'When Jorg Meyer was on his first visit to Denmark, he could have been exposed as a liar. For at that time, there was no East German ship, neither at B & W, nor at any other shipyard. This information was obtained from Danish port authorities and shipyards after a thorough examination of their files of incoming and outgoing ships.'

It cannot have been a thorough examination of the files of the shipyards but rather a thorough examination of the files of the Secret Service, which, on this point, have been incorrect.

For the fact is that the East German ship, the Dahme, arrived at the shipyard of B & W on 21 December 1964 at 4.15 a.m. and was given repair number 144. It left the shipyard on 20 February 1965 at 6.15 a.m."

Incidentally, Hagens more than intimates that the book was written in close cooperation with the Secret Service of the Danish Police, whose staff must thus have committed an offense by quoting from a case heard in camera. "But I do not believe that anybody would be naive enough to think that the police will be punished if they commit criminal acts," Hagens says.

Paradise for Spies

Denmark is quite an Eldorado for spies, the authors of 'the Underground War' maintain. One of the reasons is that, contrary to the German Democratic Republic, ours is an open society, another reason is that we are indiscreet and blue-eyed and think that "things like that do not happen in this country." But, according to the book, spying is flourishing in Denmark. Not just with a view to learning things about our small country but just as much to get hold of the knowledge which Danish authorities and politicians possess on the strength of our membership in the EC, in NATO, etc. It is often easier to procure information about a second country by spying in a third one.

A complaint against the dismissal of Bent Christiansen from LAND OG FOLK has been lodged with the Union of Danish Journalists, which, immediately, in a letter demanded that the said journalist be paid the 6 months' salary to which he is entitled under the terms of his appointment.

DANISH SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS MEYER ESPIONAGE SENTENCE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Mar 80 pt I p 5

[Text] The Supreme Court, last Friday, upheld the sentence to 6 years' imprisonment passed by the High Court upon the GDR spy, Jorg Meyer.

The grounds of the sentence are quite simple. It states, briefly and to the point, that the six years are a "suitable punishment" for an offense against the so-called mild espionage section of the law and for an attempt to commit an offense against the severe one.

All of the eleven Supreme Court judges agreed upon the sentence, and it was decided that Meyer shall pay the costs of the case.

This was thus the end of the extensive case which began when the Secret Service of the Danish Police apprehended Jorg Meyer in November of 1978.

Shortly thereafter, his Danish girlfriend, Karen Vinten, whose case has been concluded with a sentence to 18 months' imprisonment, was also arrested, but the public got nothing to know about this.

Not until several months later did the first things leak out. At that point, the Secret Service of the Danish Police did not conceal that they had exposed a professional spy who, together with other GDR agents, had persuaded his girlfriend to seek employment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from where she was to smuggle secret documents.

That she did, but it soon turned out that their significance was minimal. She explained in court that she had no idea that Jorg Meyer was an agent. To her, he was 'Rudi'--Rudolf Samjek--the false identity under which the spy lived.

During his long time in custody, Jorg Meyer was placed in solitary confinement. A question which quickly came to influence the case. His counsel for the defense stated repeatedly that he was more or less subjected to torture.

At the same time, they were fighting for an open trial, and, to everybody's surprise, they succeeded in their efforts when the High Court opened the case. It became a short respite, however, seeing that the Supreme Court, the next day, demanded that the case be heard in camera, "out of regard for the interests of foreign powers."

The secretiveness caused the police to keep a watchful eye on everybody who gave information in connection with the case. A search was thus carried out in the editorial offices of POLITIKEN, and Jorg Meyer's collected poems, 'Poems Written in Confinement,' were studied carefully--for fear that they might contain coded messages. Most recently, the Criminal Investigation Department at Frederiksberg searched the editorial offices of UGENS RAPPORT, which has been printing excerpts of 'the Underground War,' which deals with the Jorg Meyer case and also gives a description of GDR espionage in general.

7262

CSO: 3106

AMENDED LAW ON COMMITTEE FOR PROBLEMS OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 106, 21 Dec 79 pp 1-3

[Law No 10/1973 on the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils]

[Text] Law No 10/1973
on the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils*

The measures adopted by the 10th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party have had as a consequence the growth of the competence and responsibility of the people's councils in all fields of economic and social activity, thus helping to continually expand the role of the local bodies of state power and administration in the economic and social life of the country.

Starting from the necessity of unitarily guiding on democratic bases the complex activity of the local bodies of state power and administration, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party in July 1972 decided that a body for problems of the people's councils be founded.

For implementing this decision, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. There is founded the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, a party and state body, with a deliberative character, having the task of analyzing and discussing the major problems of the economic and social development of the counties, municipalities, cities and communes and guiding, orienting and overseeing, under the conditions of the present law, the activity of the people's councils and their executive committees or

* Republished on the basis of Article II of Law No 22 of 14 December 1979, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, Part I, No 103, 19 December 1979.

Law No 10/1973 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 92, 25 June 1973.

bureaus, with a view to the fulfillment by them of the tasks that devolve upon them in accordance with the law and the party and state decisions.

The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils provides for the unitary implementation of the policy of the party and the state in the fields of systematization of the territory and urban and rural localities, housing management, communal administration, local industry and housing and in the field of local state administration.

Article 2. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils is composed of the first vice chairmen of the executive committees of the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest, chairmen of the permanent bureaus of the respective executive committees, chairmen of the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils of municipalities, cities and communes, representatives of central bodies and public organizations, representatives of the working people in the units subordinate to the people's councils and in other units, and specialists of high qualifications and extensive experience in the fields of systematization, communal administration, housing management and state administration and in other fields of the activity of the people's councils.

Article 3. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, as a party and state body, operates under the Council of Ministers.

On problems regarding the activity of the local bodies of state power, the committee presents information and proposals to the Grand National Assembly or the State Council. On problems regarding the activity of the local bodies of state administration, it presents information and makes proposals to the Council of Ministers.

Article 4. In accordance with its jurisdiction established by law, the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils adopts decisions and takes steps for solving the problems in the sphere of activity of the people's councils and their executive committees or bureaus.

Together with the ministries and the other central bodies involved, it analyzes the problems that arise in the activity of the local bodies of state power and administration and establishes, in accordance with the law, measures for solving them.

Chapter II

Duties

Article 5. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils has the following main duties:

a) It analyzes and discusses, together with the Section for Systematization and Social and Urban Construction within the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of Romania, the main forecasts in territorial form

prepared by the central and local bodies of state administration and presents corresponding proposals to the competent bodies;

b) It analyzes and discusses, together with the State Planning Committee and other central bodies involved, the way in which the draft five-year and annual plans in territorial form provide for the better utilization of material resources, the rational use of labor resources and the balanced development of the economic and social activity of each county and the municipality of Bucharest and makes corresponding proposals to the Council of Ministers;

c) It analyzes, together with the State Planning Committee and other central bodies involved, the stage of the fulfillment of the plan targets for the local economy and establishes corresponding measures for reaching them on schedule and in good order;

d) It analyzes and discusses, with the participation of the Central Party and State Commission for Systematization of the Territory and Urban and Rural Localities, the plans for systematization of the territory, municipalities and cities. It follows the way in which the provisions of the National Program for Systematization of the Territory and Urban and Rural Localities are fulfilled. It makes proposals to the Council of Ministers in this field;

e) It analyzes the way in which the people's councils and their executive committees or bureaus concern themselves with the continual expansion of socialist democracy in their entire activity, with the improvement of the style and methods of work and with the stimulation of the initiative of the masses in performing the tasks that confront the people's councils. It adopts measures regarding the generalization of the positive experience acquired in the work of the local bodies;

f) It analyzes and discusses the way in which the local bodies of state power and administration apply the party and state decisions regarding the organization and participation of the masses of citizens in the resolution of state and public affairs. It adopts measures for continually improving the activity of the people's councils, their executive committees or bureaus, and the standing committees of the people's councils;

g) It analyzes the way in which the laws, the decrees, and the decisions of the Council of Ministers are applied by the local bodies of state power and administration;

h) It analyzes and discusses draft laws and other regulatory acts of special importance in reference to its field of activity and makes proposals to the State Council or the Council of Ministers, as the case may be;

i) It performs any other duties provided by law or tasks established by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Article 6. The Executive Bureau of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils organizes and provides for the implementation of the decisions of the committee.

The executive bureau performs, as a body of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, the following main duties:

- a) It guides the organizational activity for fulfilling the provisions of the National Program for Systematization of the Territory and Urban and Rural Localities. It gives its agreement or gives advice, in accordance with the law, on documentation for systematization;
- b) It makes studies and presents proposals regarding the administrative organization of the territory and the giving or changing of names of the territorial-administrative units. It gives advice on the publishing of maps that contain elements of the administrative organization of the territory;
- c) It organizes and guides the activity of preparing the studies and proposals regarding the urban development of the localities, in correlation with their economic, social and cultural development;
- d) In conformity with the provisions of the constitution, it makes proposals to the State Council or the Council of Ministers, as the case may be, for suspending or annulling the illegal resolutions and decisions adopted by the local bodies of state power and administration;
- e) It guides, gives specialized assistance and oversees the activity regarding:

The systematization of the territory and urban and rural localities and the authorization of construction;

Communal administration, the administration, maintenance and modernization of the state-owned housing supply, the development of the construction of state-owned and privately owned housing, and the sale of housing in the state supply to the population;

The organization and performance of the activity of design and execution in construction that is performed through the units subordinate to the people's councils;

The development and diversification of the production of local industry through the utilization of local material resources and manpower;

The way in which the activity of performing services and the supplying of the population are performed;

The exercise of civil-registry, guardian-authority and notarial powers, the circulation of documents and the organization of the evaluation and filing of the documents of the local bodies;

The organization and performance of the actions regarding the performance of work of public interest through the contribution of the population, the good administration and the beautification of the localities, the performance of the public watch, and the activity of the judgment commissions;

f) It prepares mandatory norms and standards, in accordance with the law, in the fields of systematization, communal administration, housing management and local state administration;

g) It facilitates and oversees the activity of the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils with regard to the performance, in accordance with the law, of the preparatory work for electing the deputies;

h) It establishes measures with a view to the simplification and rationalization of local state administration;

i) It guides the activity of improving the professional training of the personnel in the system of the people's councils and organizes this activity for the personnel in the subordinate units and its own apparatus;

j) It organizes the activity of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation with foreign countries in its field of activity. It provides for the application of the international conventions and agreements regarding its field of activity;

k) It organizes the activity of technical documentation and brings out publications regarding the problems specific to its fields of activity.

Article 7. The executive bureau is responsible for its entire activity to the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, to which it presents reports and information.

Chapter III Organization and Operation

Article 8. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils is composed of 75-85 regular members.

The composition of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils is approved by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Article 9. Delegates of state or public bodies and organizations involved in examining the problems under discussion and other specialists can be invited to the sessions of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils.

Article 10. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils performs its activity in the presence of at least two-thirds of the number of

members and adopts decisions with the vote of at least one-half plus one of the total number of the members that compose it.

Article 11. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils is convened in its plenum twice per year or whenever necessary on the initiative of the executive bureau or at the request of at least one-third of its members.

The proceedings of each plenum are chaired in rotation by a chairman of the permanent bureau of the executive committee of the county or Bucharest municipal people's council chosen by the committee from its members.

Article 12. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils has in its leadership a chairman, a first vice chairman, and vice chairmen.

The chairman and the first vice chairman are appointed by means of a presidential decree and are members of the Council of Ministers.

The vice chairmen are appointed by means of a presidential decree.

Article 13. The chairman, the first vice chairman, the vice chairmen, and a number of members designated by the Council of Ministers compose the Executive Bureau of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils.

Article 14. The chairman represents the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils in relations with the other state bodies and other domestic organizations and in international relations.

Article 15. In carrying out the decisions of the committee and the executive bureau and in performing his own duties, the chairman issues, in accordance with the law, orders, instructions and other acts provided by law.

Article 16. The Technical and Economic Council, the Central Commission for Names and other commissions are organized and operate, in accordance with the law, under the Executive Bureau of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils.

Article 17. For fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon it, the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils has a permanent apparatus with the following organizational structure:

- a) The Directorate for Organization, Control and Local State Administration;
- b) The Directorate for Communal Administration, Housing Management and Local Industry;
- c) The Directorate for Systematization, Planning and Construction;

d) The Secretariat-Administrative, Legal and Economic Office.

The organizational structure according to work departments and the maximum number of posts in the permanent apparatus of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils are those provided in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present law.

Article 18. The Committee for Problems of the People's Councils has subordinate to it the Research and Planning Institute for Systematization, Housing and Communal Administration and other units.

Article 19. The duties and the standards for operation of the permanent apparatus and the units mentioned in Article 18 are established by the Executive Bureau of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, in accordance with the legal standards.

Chapter IV Final Provisions

Article 20. Decree No 453/1969 on the Organization and Operation of the State Committee for Local Economy and Administration, which became Law No 31/1969, with the later amendments, is repealed.

* The appendices have been communicated to the institutions involved.

12105
CSO: 2700

POWER OF OPSTINA ASSEMBLY EXECUTIVE COUNCILS SCORED

Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 80 p 9

[Article by Victor Strkal]: "Delegate System: Operative Bodies, Not Centers of Power"]

[Text] The latest analyses lead toward the conclusion that the executive councils of many community assemblies have become the base of authority rather than the agents which execute the decisions of their assemblies.

After several months of analysis of the functioning of the municipal system in Croatia, it has become evident that, in spite of the positive results in connection with the mandate by the Second Assembly concerning the delegates' rule, the question of relations between assemblies and the executive-administrative authorities is coming to a head. That is to say, the critical opinions are ever louder with regard to the assemblies which are so dependent on the initiative of the executive-administrative authorities, that this brings into question the basic requirements with regard to their political responsibility toward the assembly and also represents a serious obstacle to the further development of the delegate system. This was particularly evident at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Union of Communists of Croatia in the context of the discussion about the method of functioning of the organizations and the leadership of the Union of Communists within the self-ruling delegate system.

Even the latest investigations by the Committee for Societal-Political Questions and the Communal System of the Council of the Municipalities of the State Assembly of the Federal Republic of Croatia confirm these findings, although it is possible to conclude also from the multitude of quantitative indicators that--as a consequence of the dominating influence of the executive--the assembly functions as an arm of authority more and more, while its role as the highest organ of the societal self-government within the framework of rights and responsibilities of the sociopolitical community is being neglected. However, the fact that the more or less passive stance of the assemblies of municipalities and the associations of municipalities is being also transferred to the "higher" spheres of the delegates'

decisionmaking, that is to the state assemblies, is also worrisome.

Namely, it follows from the earlier mentioned analysis of the state assembly, that the assemblies of municipalities and the associations of municipalities, have not performed in sufficient measure their delegate role, specifically toward the Council of the Communities in the State Assembly. For example, the fact that the majority of the assemblies have taken into consideration only every 20th law out of 194 laws adopted between 1 July 1976, and 31 March 1979, is puzzling. It should be stressed that most laws are passed in two phases, which gives the assemblies enough time to raise objections and introduce amendments.

According to the data published by the Republic Institute for Public Administration in the journal OUR LAW, two out of three general decisions reached by the municipal assemblies were based on legal regulations of the broader sociopolitical organization. In other words, there is an insufficient discussion of the laws which provide the true foundation for the relationships within a municipality, regardless of whether or not the legislators have violated their constitutional authority. There are also both municipal assemblies (seven) and municipal associations (two) which failed to discuss a single legislative proposal during the time period under analysis.

Without entering into the explanation of the dilemma concerning the constitutional limits of the law and obligations of sociopolitical associations (republics - municipalities), it appears nevertheless that the lawmaking, according to the files of the Union of Cities and Municipalities of the Federal Republic of Croatia about the realization of normative functions in the municipality, tends more toward putting the municipal assembly on the side of administrative authorities with the authorization to intervene on behalf of the state. It is also mentioned that the legislature sometimes also defines inadequately the role of the executive council through terms which come from our delegate system, in effect depriving the assembly of its basic constitutional right. For example, the law authorizes the executive committee to ratify the agreements concerning the establishment of some SIZ [Self-Management Interest Communities], even though following the logic of the delegate system a partner of SIZ could be exclusively the assembly of the sociopolitical community.

The fact that the site of an explanation by a delegate shifts from assembly councils of municipalities, is confirmed also by data relative to the examination of the republic and federal planning documents. For example, it is difficult to "defend" the tendency toward the increase in the number of municipal assemblies whose agendas contained not a single discussion of such important documents as the Plan for the Social Development of Croatia and the like. The list of "disinterested" is pretty long as it contains nearly every third municipal assembly.

Who are the "Disinterested"?

Meanwhile, the delegates, members of the Council of the Municipalities in the State Assembly, including those from the "disinterested" circles, present views, proposals, amendments. Only, the question is: Whose views, proposals, amendments? Certainly those of the municipality, but not those of the ones the delegates are representing. It is a widely spread phenomenon, and therefore one could say an established practice, for the Councils of the Municipalities in the State Assembly to discuss such other bodies as the assemblies' committees and commissions, the presidency of the assembly, the executive committee, the administrative authorities, professional services and the like. Some municipal assemblies have even reached the conclusion that the matters on which a decision must be made in the Council of the Municipalities in the State Assembly, are to be examined by the presidency of the municipal assembly or the municipal association, which is completely different from the constitutional concept of the delegate system because none of these bodies can replace it. Thus, it happens that the delegations defend, sometimes even bitterly, the preconceived views "in the name of the municipality," which is to say, on behalf of some narrow group within the top municipal leadership. For this reason, the committee for sociopolitical questions and the communal system within the Council of Municipalities asks the following question: How much do the assemblies of the sociopolitical associations, including the State Assembly, function as bodies of delegates, and how much is the passage of legal and planning measures in consonance with the interests of the delegation?

Hence, the initiative is still not in the proper place in all ambients in the delegate assemblies as the centers of democratic confrontations and accommodation of different interests. This analysis also has shown that the questions proposed by the executive committee have been dominant at the assemblies meetings. As a rule, the proposals made by the executive committee represent nearly 90 percent of work of almost all assemblies. The assembly of the municipality of Buzet, for example, had during the time period under analysis, a total of 307 subjects to deal with, of which number 302 were proposed by the Executive Committee and 5 by the interest groups with autonomous status. One should, however, point out the case of Vinkovci, where the Executive Committee does not have a dominating status, because other bodies as well--the delegations of the united labor, local associations and the like--have been engaging in prescribed activity.

The Contradiction Prevails

The problem in the relations among those responsible for certain individual functions in our assembly system is not being solved on the horizontal level of the assemblies. This was stated at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Union of Communists of Croatia. Instead the relations are solved within the entire delegate system, that is to say on the battlefield for the control of autonomous socioeconomic relations as a basic source of power, for the effective functioning of the delegate system and for the transformation of the political superstructure.

Therefore, even the finger pointing exclusively at the executive-administrative authorities cannot produce the strengthening of the authority of the assemblies, all the more because they have support for the dominant position in all phases of decisionmaking in the regulations. While the executive council is responsible for the conditions in the sociopolitical community, the executive authorities are responsible for the state of affairs in individual spheres. Both the executive council and the administrative authorities "defend" their responsibility in the simplest and most effective way--through the system of regulations backed by compulsory force, which also brings the assembly into action mainly from the position of strength. Similarly, the executive council is also in no position to be an effective barrier to the standard-setting expansion of administration, as it consists of administrators from individual spheres of administrative activity.

It is obvious, therefore, that an assertion of the assembly system, including here also the reduction of the role of executive-administrative authorities to the distinctive "service" role in the delegates' decisionmaking, depends above all on the speed by which the delegate system takes root in the autonomous organizations and associations in which the working people and citizens are linked by common interests in the process of creating jobs and income (OOUR) [Basic Organizations of Associated Labor] and the common needs in their places of domicile (local associations).

9548

CSO: 2800

LEADERSHIP SITUATION IN CROATIA ASSESSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Croatian Communists Are Against 'Pseudo-Monolithism'--Collective Leadership and Shortened Terms of Office"]

[Text] Zagreb, March--Unaccustomed sounds were heard during the 18 March congress of the Croatia Communists' Central Committee in Zagreb. The opening speech said that the principles of collective leadership and reduced terms of office for leading functionaries would constitute a contribution toward the democratization of the "League of Communists" and of society as a whole; it would even be a "fundamental requirement." The party organization's governing bodies, it was further stated, must realize that they exist for the benefit of the membership; not the other way around. The party has no need for "pseudo-monolithism" but rather for ideological and political unity based, even in the governing bodies, on openly expressed opinions, confrontation of differing viewpoints and on establishing a democratic atmosphere wherein the "weight of arguments" would serve as the fundamental guiding principle.

Croatia is making a start with its substantiation for the principle of collective leadership and reduced terms of office. It was decided that henceforth the presidents of local party organizations would serve 1 year, secretaries 2 years, but executive secretaries 4 years. In the more pragmatic Dalmatia the currently working system requires the president and secretary of urban and community committees to be elected from among business leaders. Upon election, the latter do not quit their jobs but take care of their party functions in addition or else take leave from their normal duties. It is obvious that such people introduce new concepts of party work and that they enjoy a different sort of prestige.

Why then, we ask ourselves, is Croatia taking this particular road to democratization, i.e., through a conscious interpretation of "collective leadership?" Could it be mere demagoguery? Can we see behind this the fine hand of Bakaric, who is still exercising great political authority in Croatia? Or could it be that economic and political conditions in this republic are such that the party must come up with a fundamental revision of its image?

It cannot be pure demagoguery. Even by watching the TV broadcast of the full assembly session it was easy to see that even among the incumbent leadership clique (those who had benefited from the "Tito Coup" at the end of 1971) there was very little enthusiasm. A spokesman of this group was heard to say that a certain "equilibrium" was required between the terms of office of individuals and those of the respective governing body. In Croatia there has been talk for some time about the necessity of making fundamental changes in the party's governing bodies in that republic. During the last few months, with Tito's influence on the wane, it has become obvious that Croatia, which along with the Kosovo is one of the most delicate components of the Yugoslav state, could be governed only with great difficulty by the crew imposed upon it by chief of state and party. This is especially true considering the present economic difficulties. Apart from the aging Blazevic, the chairman of the republic's presidential committee, and, of course, Bakaric, who is however increasingly occupied in Belgrade, nobody appears to have any significant prestige. Vrhovec, Planinc, Bilic and others who had been rammed down the throats of not only the citizens but also of a mid and lower level party organization which was not exactly enchanted by Tito's action, were unable to gain solid footholds. Vrhovec was later appointed foreign minister by Tito, who had been looking for an accommodating executor of his personal foreign policy. Throughout Yugoslavia, there are mixed reactions about his performance in this position also.

Political Vacuum in Croatia

It is widely believed that the first important personnel changes of the post-Tito period will occur among the people who came to power in 1971. The only problem lies in the fact that in Croatia there are no up-and-coming new politicians of recognized capability. The 1971 coup appears to have created a kind of political vacuum which is becoming clearly evident now that the structure of individual republics is more clearly recognizable. There is a group of intelligent young functionaries, exemplified by Stipe Suvar, the republic's minister of culture. But even this group seems to bear the 1971 imprint. Its members are rather dogmatic and exhibit bull-in-the-china shop tendencies; in jest, they are referred to as "Croato-Marxists." Suvar's school reforms are an example of how to take a sound idea (orienting education toward practical application) and, by rigid dogmatic execution, to reach the exact opposite of the desired objective--a return to almost feudalistic conditions.

Communist Croatia has a special problem. Among the republic's 4.5 million inhabitants, about 15 percent are Serbs. They live mainly in the old imperial military border area which is situated around Banja, Kordun, Lika and around the Western corner of Bosnia. This is an underdeveloped area. Most of these Serbs were forced into the communist ranks by Ustashi politics during World War II. The journal NIN recently published the fact that Serbs constitute 24 percent of the party membership--much more than their percentage of the population. In some areas this disproportion is even

more pronounced. Most importantly, the police force in Croatia, even in the capital of Zagreb, consists of a majority of Serbs.

Not many Croats would object to these relationships. There had always been a tradition whereby a politician somehow showed himself to be representing the Serbs in Croatia. But it appears that these Serbs and their representatives in government stand for a particularly conservative, backward and intolerant line. While their main representative, Secretary of the Federal Presidium Dragosavac, has long embraced a moderately conservative outlook, the same cannot be said of the other prominent Serbian representative in the Croatian party leadership, Central Committee Secretary Milutin Baltic. He has for a long time come up with radical and repressive ideas. He is said to have proposed that upon Tito's death all "nationalists" and other unpopular elements be arrested, and to have stated that he had already independently spoken with police authorities about this. Bakaric was the one who put an end to these goings-on by issuing an appropriate statement.

9273

CSO: 2300

YUGOSLAVIA

COMMENT ON SERBIAN POLITICAL, CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Yugoslavia Also Has a 'Serbian Question'--Awareness of Political and Cultural Tradition"]

[Text] When the agreement between Yugoslavia and the European Community was signed in Belgrade in February, it was POLITIKA, the main Serbian paper, published in Belgrade, which without reservation also stressed the political importance of the treaty and afforded it extraordinary full publicity. It had been the Serb Marko Nikezic who as foreign minister in the sixties also wanted to devote attention to relations with Europe and therefore (party also because of his more moderate and, compared with the Soviet Union, more reserved attitude toward the Middle East conflict) was removed by Tito, the head of state and party. As Serbian party secretary, Nikezic later tried to turn the Serbian Republic into a modern economic area with "big systems"--that is, productive large enterprises and an infrastructure planned on a large scale.

Finally, in 1972, Tito also managed the removal of Nikezic as Serbian party leader, with the help of politicians from other republics who were afraid that Serbia might again become too strong in the Yugoslav association. The "European line" in Yugoslav foreign policy was maintained after Nikezic's departure by another Serb, Tepavac from Vojvodina, until Tito, who wanted to hear of nothing but nonalignment, removed him too. It was a Croat, Jure Bilic, who some time ago tried again to revive the criticism of the so-called "European line."

Superficial Western observers often are inclined to stamp Serbia as "Eastern" and oppose it to the "Western" republics of Croatia and Slovenia. In allusion to the Yalta Agreement, there is even some speculation that in the event of a partition of Yugoslavia Serbia would "probably" come under the "Eastern"--that is, Soviet--zone of influence, because in view of its affiliation with the Orthodox Church and its Orthodox traditions it had always been "Russian" oriented. Such deliberations ignore the most important foundations of the Yugoslav state existence and moreover are historically doubtful. The old Serbian principality, and later kingdom, already during its war of independence, from 1804 on, experienced the doubtfulness of Russian support and,

whenever possible, adhered to the two Western powers of France and Britain. The first Yugoslavia, whose royal house and leading politicians were Serbs, continued this tradition into the thirties.

Serbia's traditional political orientation, however, was not only westward but open and generous. Among the Croats one can note rather an inclination toward self-isolation and toward "blood and soil." Among the smaller Slovene people in the "westernmost" republic, sometimes the political outside world seemed to consist only of minorities and other local trends. It seems natural that, as an at least partial alternative to Tito's complete nonalignment, a consciously "European line" of foreign policy was founded in Serbia also under the communist regime. Often more seemingly than actually open toward the world, it also caused Yugoslavia with its communist regime to be shut off from the natural environment from which the functionaries were threatened by evil "liberalism" and "bourgeois views."

Since the end of the war the Serbs, with over 8 million people representing the strongest people of the Yugoslav multipeople state, have been asked to forget their former "leading" or "state supporting" role and to make themselves less conspicuous so as to fit into the federal association with the rest. Two autonomous regions the Vojvodina and the Kosovo, were built into the Serbian Republic. It now appears that the point has been reached where the Serbs feel that there has been enough belittling. The celebrations of the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising under Karadjordje last year led to an extended awareness of the Serbian political and cultural heritage. Dragoslav Markovic, at present the strongest Serbian politician, signaled the official approval of this renewed awareness as it were.

Against the Belittling Process

The Serbs in Yugoslavia are not all of the same orientation. In general they (also those who live there) identify less with the Serbian Republic than other Yugoslav peoples identify with their republic. Unconsciously there probably still also exists the feeling that all of Yugoslavia, as an expanded Serbia, is the homeland of the Serbs as it were. Belgrade is both a Yugoslav and a Serbian town; all the openness notwithstanding, the cultural life is really very Serbian. All the big and small scandals surrounding writers or painters which the town talks about are generally rooted in some kind of ethnic exaltations. People are proud of the Serbian traditions and believe that the Chetniks have at least the same right to objective treatment in the official historiography as nationalists of other republics. The Serbian Orthodox Church under Patriarch German is showing a fairly strong life of its own, but its influence is limited. Traditionally Serbian nationalism ties itself directly to the state.

The Serbs north of the Danube in the plains of the Vojvodina, which used to belong to the Habsburg monarchy and therefore has something of a lead in infrastructure, react more phlegmatically but are likewise good Serbs, with the Hungarian minority in the region playing but a secondary role. In the other autonomous region, the Kosovo, the Serbs feel under pressure as a

result of the advance of the Albanians, seeing the "belittling" process in full swing here. Quite different is the orientation of the approximately 3 million Serbs living in Bosnia and particularly in Croatia, in the area of the former Austro-Hungarian military border. They feel even more removed from the old Serbia, in which they never lived, than the Serbs of the Vojvodina, who at least culturally identified with the Serbian character of the principality. They incline toward a Yugoslav centralism which is to protect them from the nationalism of the Croats or Muslims. As a result of the war events, there are many former partisans among them, and evidently they cannot always put up smoothly with the new conditions. Tito's spouse, Jovanka, herself a Serb from the Croatian Lika, also got involved in these problems.

For his part, Tito once stated that he was being reproached for not finding proper contact with the Serbian communists. Except for Belgrade, the communists had never been strong in Serbia as such. Before 1966 Rankovic, Tito's representative responsible for domestic affairs, ruled the roost in Serbia with his casual despotism, which in the style of the old Serbian politics also revealed certain folk-demagogical features. When he fell, many Serbs found that to be contrary to their ethnic interests. Shortly thereafter the previously suppressed Albanians managed to get hold of the Kosovo. A remnant from the Rankovic era is the typically Serbian bureaucracy, still marked by oriental influence, which also constitutes the basis of the national bureaucracy--that is, the nonrotating foundation--and whose fault it is that this national bureaucracy in all fields qualitatively is several notches below the bureaucracy of most of the other republics. Nikezic was not able with his modern concepts to prevail against the Serbian bureaucracy either.

Tito then fell back on his old fighting comrade Petar Stambolic, who today despite little weight of his own belongs to both the party and the state presidium. His nephew Ivan Stambolic has attained some prestige as Serbian head of government. Belgrade Mayor Kovacevic is trying with some success to tackle the growing problems of the overrun capital. Dragoslav Markovic, whom Tito wanted to remove as well from Serbia by appointment as president of the federal parliament, continues, however, to exercise decisive influence in the republic, using that combination of a light demagoguery and a "strong hand" which apparently is to the Serbs' liking. After Tito, it is likely that there will be no more interventions from headquarters, and one can definitely count on switches and a purposive search for a stronger profile in this republic.

8790

CSO: 2300

DESCRIPTION OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, VISAS FOR YUGOSLAV CITIZENS

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 3, 18 Jan 80 pp 87-98

[Rules Manual concerning the application forms and visas for the citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)]

[Text] Article 1

This rules manual establishes the regulation forms for the following: passports, joint passports, children's passports, travel permits, visas and requests for the issue or extension of validity of the travel document, and for the issue of visas as well as for the manner in which records are kept concerning passports and visas.

Article 2

The documents described in the Article 1 of this manual are of the following size:

- 1) The passport is 10x14.5 cm in size and has 40 numbered pages;
- 2) The joint passport is 21x29 cm in size and has 12 numbered pages;
- 3) The child's passport is 10x14.5 cm in size and has 8 numbered pages;
- 4) The travel permit is 10x14.5 cm in size and has 12 numbered pages.

Article 3

The application form for requesting the issue and/or extension of validity of the travel document, and for the issue of a visa is 15x21 cm in size and is made out of paper cardboard.

Article 4

The stamp containing the text of the visa is 8x10 cm in size.

Article 5

The information cited under Article 1 of this manual is inscribed in the travel document by a typewriter of special make and purpose.

As an exception, the information in a joint passport can be written in by an ordinary typewriter or by hand-written block letters.

Article 6

The samples of passport forms, joint passport forms, children's passport forms, travel permit forms, visa forms and applications for the issue and/or extension of validity of a travel document are enclosed in this manual as its integral part and are numbered from 1 to 7.

Article 7

A record is kept of travel documents and visas issued.

The records cited under Article 1 will be kept by the authority responsible for the issue of travel documents and visas.

The records of travel documents and visas consist of the following: the register of visa applications and requests for issue or extension of validity of travel documents; the register of rejected requests for issue and/or extension of validity of travel documents, visa requests, canceled passports and visas, and of a card file.

The register of passport applications and/or requests for extension of validity of travel documents and visa applications contains columns for entering the following information: ordinal number; date of application; family name and given name of the applicant; city of residence and address of the applicant; the type of travel document being requested; the type of travel document for which an extension is being requested; the type of visa and the name of the country for which the visa is being requested, and the remarks.

The register of rejected requests for issue and/or extension of validity of travel documents and visas, and of canceled travel documents and revoked visas contains columns for entering the following information: ordinal number; family name and given name of the person whose request was rejected, travel document canceled or visa revoked; residence and address of the person whose request was rejected, the travel document canceled or visa revoked; the legal base for the rejection of the request, cancellation of the travel document, or revocation of visa; date of submission and result of the complaint against the decision rejecting the request or decision about the cancellation of the travel document or revocation of the visa; date of submission of the complaint and the

result of the procedure against the final decision regarding the rejection of the application, or the final decision regarding the cancellation of the travel document and revocation of the visa.

The card file consists of the requests for issue or extension of validity of travel documents and issue of visas, which are placed in the card file in alphabetical order.

Article 8

This rules manual goes into force on the 8th day following its publication in the "Official Register (Gazette) of SFRY."

No 21-1-6/38

Belgrade, 20 November 1979

Federal Secretary
for Internal Affairs

Franjo Herljevic

(2) OBRAZAC PASOŠA

<p style="text-align: center;">(3) (Naslovna stranica)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(4) (Grb)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(5) SFR JUGOSLAVIJA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(6) (Stranica 1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(7) (Grb)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(8) SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(9) P A S O Š</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(10) Oznaka serije i serijski broj — perforirano na svim stranicama</p>																																																																																																																					
<p style="text-align: center;">(11) (Stranica 2)</p> <p>(12) Prezime i ime _____</p> <p>(13) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja _____</p> <p>(14) Mjesto i općina rođenja _____</p> <p>(15) Prebivalište i adresa stana _____</p> <p>(16) Matični broj _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(17) (Stranica 3)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 20px auto; width: 150px;"> <p>Fotografija veličine</p> <p>4,5 × 6 cm</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(18) _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(19) (Vlastoručni potpis)</p>																																																																																																																					
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Key:

1. Form No 1
2. Passport Form
3. Title Page
4. Seal
5. SFR Yugoslavia
6. Page 1
7. Seal
8. Socialist Federative Republic Yugoslavia
9. Passport
10. Serial Sign and Serial Number--Perforated on All Pages
11. Page 2
12. Family Name and Given Name
13. Day, Month and Year of Birth
14. Town and Municipality of Birth
15. Place of Domicile and Address
16. Registrar Number
17. Page 3
18. Photograph Size, 4.5x6 cm
19. Signature
20. Page 4
21. Page 5
22. Traveling with Him
23. Family Name and Given Name
24. Relationship
25. Day, Month, and Year of Birth

<p>(1) (Stranica 6)</p>	<p>(2) (Str. 7 i 9)</p> <p>Fotografije članova porodice veličine 4,5 x 6 cm</p>
<p>(5) (Str. 8 i 10)</p>	<p>(6) (Stranica 11)</p> <p>(7) Pasos izdao _____</p> <p>(8) Dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____</p> <p>(9) Važi do dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____</p> <p>(M. P.)</p> <p>(10) Potpis službene osobe _____</p> <p>(11) (Mjesto za taksu)</p>
<p>(12) (Stranica 12)</p> <p>(13) Pasos produžio _____</p> <p>(14) Dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____</p> <p>(15) Važi do dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____</p> <p>(M. P.)</p> <p>(16) Potpis službene osobe _____</p> <p>(17) (Mjesto za taksu)</p>	<p>(18) (Str. 13 do 37)</p> <p>(19) (V I Z E)</p>
<p>(20) (Str. 38 i 39)</p> <p>(21) Lješka:</p>	<p>(22) (Stranica 40. i unutrašnja stranica korica za uputstvo)</p>

Key:

1. Page 6
2. Pages 7 and 9
3. Photographs of Family Members
4. Size, 4.5x6 cm
5. Pages 8 and 10
6. Page 11
7. Passport Issued By
8. Day, Month, 19__
9. Valid from Day, Month, 19__
10. Signature of the Official__
11. Place for Tax Stamp
12. Page 12
13. Passport Extended By
14. Day, Month, 19__
15. Valid From Day, Month, 19__
16. Signature of the Official__
17. Place for Tax Stamp
18. Pages 13 and 37
19. Visas
20. Pages 38 and 39
21. Note:
22. Page 40 and the Interior Page of the Cover for Direction

Instructions on the Passport Form

1. A citizen of the SFRY is authorized while abroad to consult the diplomatic or consular office of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in seeking advice, legal aid and other protection.
2. Is forbidden to lend one's own passport to another person or to use another person's passport as one's own.
3. A citizen of the SFRY is expected carefully to protect his passport from theft or damage. It is not permitted to change or correct data, or to exchange the photograph in the passport.
4. The person who loses the passport while abroad, will report the loss to the nearest diplomatic or consular office of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia abroad and upon return home to the issuing authority or some other authorized organ in the home town. The person who loses the passport while still in the country must report the loss without delay to the issuing authority or some other authorized organ in the place of residence.
5. The person finding the passport must return it to the owner, a member of the militia, the militia station, the administrator authorized to deal with internal matters, or to the local administrative office.
6. A citizen of the SFRY who travels abroad with the intention of staying there longer than 1 year is expected to advise the nearest diplomatic or consular office of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia of this fact.

(1) (Naslovna stranica) (2) (G r b) SFR JUGOSLAVIJA	(3) (Stranica 1) (4) (G r b) (5) SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA (6) ZAJEDNIČKI PASOŠ (7) Oznaka serije i serijski broj
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(11) Voda grupe

(12) (Stranica 2)

(13) Prezime i ime _____	(14) Fotografija veličine 4,5 × 6 cm
(15) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja _____	
(16) Mjesto i općina rođenja _____	
(17) Prebivalište i adresa stana _____	

(18) Članovi grupe

(19) Prezime i ime _____	(20) Fotografija veličine 4,5 × 6 cm
(21) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja _____	
(22) Mjesto i općina rođenja _____	
(23) Prebivalište i adresa stana _____	

Stranica:

3.

4.

Itd.

Zaključno s rednim brojem _____ (_____)

(slovima)

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Joint Passport Form
2. Form No 2
3. Title Page
4. Seal
5. SFR Yugoslavia
6. Page 1
7. Seal
8. Socialist Federative
Republic Yugoslavia
9. Joint Passport
10. Serial Sign and Number
11. Group Leader
12. Page 2
13. Family Name and Given Name | 14. Day, Month and Year of Birth
15. Place and Municipality of Birth
16. Place of Domicile and Address
17. Photograph Size, 4.5x6 cm
18. Members of the Group
19. Family Name and Given Name
20. Day, Month and Year of Birth
21. Town and Municipality of Birth
22. Place of Domicile and Address
23. Photograph Size, 4.5x6 cm
24. Page:
25. Etc.
26. Concluded with Ordinal Number
27. Number Spelled Out |
|--|---|

(2)	Pasos izdao _____
(3)	Dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____
(4)	Vazi do dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____
(5)	(Mjesto za taksu)
(6)	(M. P.) (Vize)
(7)	Potpis službene osobe _____

(3) OBRAZAC DJECJEG PASOŠA

(9) Obrazac br. 3

(10) (Naslovna stranica)	(13) (Stranica 1)
(11) (G r b)	(14) (G r b)
(12) SFR JUGOSLAVIJA	(15) SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
	(16) DJECJI PASOŠ
	(17) Oznaka serije i serijski broj
(18) (Stranica 2)	(20) (Stranica 3)
(19) Prezime i ime _____	(27) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">Fotografija veličine 4,5 × 6 cm</div>
(21) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja _____	
(22) Mjesto i općina rođenja _____	
(23) Prebivalište i adresa stana _____	
(24) Ime oca _____	
(25) Ime majke _____	
(26) Matični broj _____	

Key:

1. Page 12
2. Passport Issued By
3. Day, Month, 19__
4. Valid From Day, Month, 19__
5. Place for Tax Stamp
6. Visas
7. Signature of Official
8. Children Passport Form
9. Form No 3
10. Title Page
11. Seal
12. SFR Yugoslavia
13. Page 1
14. Seal
15. Socialist Federative Republic Yugoslavia
16. Children Passport
17. Serial Sign and Number
18. Page 2
19. Family Name and Given Name
20. Day, Month and Year of Birth
21. Town and Municipality of Birth
22. Place of Domicile and Address
23. Name of Father
24. Name of Mother
25. Registrar Number
26. Page 3
27. Photograph Size, 4.5x6 cm

<p>(1) (Stranica 4)</p>	<p>(2) (Stranica 5)</p> <p>(3) Pasos izdao _____</p> <p>(4) Dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19 _____</p> <p>(5) Važi do dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19 _____</p> <p>(M. P.) (6) Potpis službene osobe _____</p> <p>(7) (Mjesto za taksu)</p>
<p>(8) (Str. 6 i 7)</p> <p>(9) (Vize)</p>	<p>(10) (Stranica 8. i unutrašnja stranica korica za uputstvo)</p>

Key:

1. Page 4
2. Page 5
3. Passport Issued by
4. Day, Month, 19__
5. Valid from Day, Month, 19__
6. Signature of Official
7. Place for Tax Stamp
8. Pages 6 and 7
9. Visas
10. Page 8 and the interior Page for Directions

(Instructions on the children's passport form)

1. A citizen of SFRY is authorized while abroad to consult the diplomatic or consular office of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in seeking advice, legal aid, and other protection.
2. For the travel of a person under 14 years of age with a children's passport and accompanied by an adult who is not the parent of that person, a parental or guardian's permit certified by an authorized office is required.
3. A citizen of SFRY is expected carefully to protect his passport from theft or damage. It is not permitted to change or correct data, or to exchange the photograph in the passport.
4. The parent or the other person traveling with the child must report the loss of passport abroad to the nearest diplomatic or consular office of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, and following the return home, to the issuing authority or to some other authorized office in the place of residence.

If the passport is lost in the home country, the parent or guardian is expected to report the loss without delay to the issuing authority or to some other authorized office in the place of residence.

5. The person finding the passport must return it to the owner, a member of the militia, the militia station, the administrator authorized to deal with internal matters, or to the local administrative office.

(6) (Stranica 1)

(4) (G r b)

(5) **SFR JUGOSLAVIJA**

(7.) (G r b)

(8) **SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA
REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA**

(9) **PUTNI LIST**

(10) (Stranica 2)

(15) (Stranica 3)

11) Prezime i ime _____

12) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja _____

(1) Mjesto i općina rođenja _____

14) Posljednje mjesto prebivališta i adresa stana
u SFRJ _____

(16)

Fotografija

veličine
4,5 × 6 cm

(17)

(Vlastoručni potpis)

(18) (Stranica 4)

(19) (Stranica 5)

(20) PUTUJU S NJIM

(23)

Prezime i (21) ime	Dan, mje- sec i rod. rođenja
-----------------------	------------------------------------

[illegible]

Key:

1. Form No 4
2. Travel Permit Form
3. Title Page
4. Seal
5. SFR Yugoslavia
6. Page 1
7. Seal
8. Socialist Federative Republic Yugoslavia
9. Travel Permit
10. Page 2
11. Family Name and Given Name
12. Day, Month and Year of Birth
13. Place of Birth and Municipality
14. Last Place of Residence and Address in SFRY
15. Page 3
16. Photograph Size, 4.5x6 cm
17. Signature
18. Page 4
19. Page 5
20. Traveling with Him
21. Family Name and Given Name
22. Relationship
23. Day, Month, and Year of Birth

(1) (Stranica 6)

(2) (Stranica 7)

Fotografije članova
porodice
veličine
4,5 x 6 cm

(3)

(4)

(5) (Stranica 8)

(6) (Stranica 9)

Ovaj putni list upotrebljava se samo za po-
vratke u Socijalističku Federativnu Republiku
Jugoslaviju.

Putni list izdao _____

(9) Dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____

1 Važi do dana _____ mjeseca _____ 19____

(11) Broj _____

(M. P.)

(14) Potpis službene osobe

(12) (Str. 10 do 13)

(14) (V i z e)

Key:

1. Page 6
2. Page 7
3. Photograph of Family Members
4. Size, 4.5x6 cm
5. Page 8
6. Page 9
7. This Travel Permit Is Used Only for Return to SFRY
8. Travel Permit Issued By
9. Day, Month, 19__
10. Valid From Day, Month, 19__
11. Number
12. Signature of Official
13. Pages 10 to 12
14. Visas

(2) Obrazac br. 3

(3) **OBRAZAC ZAHTEVA ZA IZDAVANJE — PRODULJENJE ROKA VAŽENJA
PUTNE ISPRAVE I ZA IZDAVANJE VIZE**(5) **Obrazac popunjavati čitljivo. Za točnost podataka odgovara podnosilac zahtjev**(4) **fotografija nosioca
veličine 4,5×6 cm**(6) **DIPLOMATSKO-KONZULARNOM
PREDSTAVNIŠTVU SFRJ**

(7) PRIMLJENO			
(8) Broj	(9) Vrijednost	(10) Taksa	(11) Prilog

(1) **ZAHTEJ ZA IZDAVANJE — PRODULJENJE ROKA VAŽENJA PUTNE ISPRAVE I ZA IZDAVANJE
VIZE**(14) **Jedinstveni matični broj građana**

(14)	1. Prezime i ime	
(15)	2. Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja	
(16)	3. Mjesto, općina i republika rođenja (osoba rođena u inozemstvu upisuje i državu)	
(17)	4. Prebivalište odnosno boravište i adresa u inozemstvu	
(18)	5. Posljednje prebivalište i adresa stana u SFRJ (ako je rođen u inozemstvu upisuje se posljednje prebivalište roditelja)	
(19)	6. Ima li i strano državljanstvo i od kad	
(20)	7. Zanimanje	
(21)	8. Kada i zbog čega je došao u inozemstvo	
(22)	9. Ima li putnu ispravu ili neku drugu jugoslovensku ispravu za utvrđivanje identiteta (navedi broj i vrstu isprave, kada i tko je ispravu izdao)	
(23)	10. Je li regulirao vojnu obavezu	
(24)	11. Ime oca, ime i djevojačko prezime majke — odnosno podaci o staratelju (popunjava podnosilac zahtjeva za izdavanje dječjeg pasosa)	

(25) **12. Podaci o članovima uže porodice koji se unose u osobni pasos i putni list:**

(26) Prezime i ime	(27) Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja	(28) Sredstvo	(29) Sadašnje mjesto boravka

(30) **(Mjesto za taksu)**(31) **(potpis podnosioca zahtjeva)**

Key:

1. No 3--Page 95
2. Form No 5
3. Application Form for Issue--Extension of Validity of the Travel Document and Issue of Visa
4. Photograph of Applicant, Size 4.5x6 cm
5. Form to be filled out legibly. The applicant is responsible for accuracy of data.
6. To: Diplomatic--Consular Representation of SFRY
7. Received
8. Number
9. Value
10. Tax
11. Attachment
12. Application for Issue--Extension of Validity of Travel Document and for Issue of Visa
13. Personal Registrar Number of the Citizen
- (14) 1. Family name and given name
- (15) 2. Day, month and year of birth
- (16) 3. Township, municipality and republic of birth (person born abroad enter also the country of birth)
- (17) 4. Residence or place of stay and address abroad
- (18) 5. Last place of residence and address in SFRY (if born abroad enter the last place of residence of parents)
- (19) 6. Does he have foreign citizenship and since when
- (20) 7. Occupation
- (21) 8. When and for what reason has the applicant left for abroad
- (22) 9. Does the applicant have a travel document or some other Yugoslav document to establish identity (cite the number and type of document, date and name of issuer)
- (23) 10. Has the applicant regulated his military obligation
- (24) 11. Name of father and mother's maiden name--or data about the guardian (if applicant is requesting the issue of a children's passport)
- (25) 12. Data about close family members who are being entered in personal passport or travel permit
26. Family and given name
27. Day, month, and year of birth
28. Relationship
29. Current place of residence
30. Place for a tax stamp
31. Signature of the applicant

(2) 13. Popunjava službena osoba koja je izdala putnu ispravu i vizu:

(3) Naziv putne isprave		(4) Viza	
(5) Serija i serijski broj		(6) Broj vize	
(7) Datum izdavanja		(8) Datum izdavanja	
(9) Taksa		(10) Taksa	

(11) (naziv organa koji je izdao putnu ispravu)

(12) (potpis ovlaštene osobe koja je zahtjev riješila)

(13) (potpis službene osobe koja je uručila putnu ispravu)

(14) (datum uručivanja)

(15) (potpis primaoca putne isprave)

(16) 14. Podaci o produženju roka važenja putne isprave:

(17) Reg. broj zahtjeva		(18) Broj vize	
(19) Datum produženja		(20) Datum izdavanja	
(21) Taksa		(22) Taksa	

(23) (naziv organa koji je putnu ispravu izdao)

(24) (potpis službene osobe koja je zahtjev riješila)

(25) (potpis službene osobe koja je uručila putnu ispravu)

(26) (datum izdavanja)

(27) (potpis primaoca putne isprave)

Key:

1. Page 96--No 3
- (2) 13. To be filled out by the person issuing the travel document and visa
3. Type of travel document
4. Visa
5. Series and serial number
6. Visa number
7. Date of issue
8. Date of issue
9. Tax
10. Tax
11. Title of the official issuing the travel document
12. Signature of the official who ruled on the application
13. Signature of the official delivering the travel document
14. Date of delivery
15. Signature of person receiving the travel document
- (16) 14. Data concerning the extension of validity of the travel document
17. Register number of the application
18. Visa number
19. Date of extension
20. Date of issue
21. Tax
22. Tax
23. Designation of the authority issuing the travel document
24. Signature of the official who ruled on the application
25. Signature of the official delivering the travel document
26. Date of issue
27. Signature of the person receiving the travel document

(1) **OBRAZAC ZAHTEVA ZA IZDAVANJE — PRODULJENJE ROKA VAŽENJA
PUTNE ISPRAVE I ZA IZDAVANJE VIZE**

(2) **Obrazac br. 8**

Obrazac popunjavati čistljivo. Za točnost podataka odgovara podnosilac zahtjeva.

Fotografija
nosilca
veličine
4,5 × 6 cm

(3) Naziv organa kojem se zahtjev podnosi

Priloženo			
(7) Broj	Vrijednost	Taksa	Prilog
			(10)

(11) **ZAHTEJ ZA IZDAVANJE — PRODULJENJE ROKA VAŽENJA PUTNE ISPRAVE I ZA IZDAVANJE VIZE**

(12) Jedinstveni matični broj građana

(13) 1. Prezime i ime

(14) 2. Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja

(15) 3. Mjesto, općina i republika rođenja (osoba rođena u inozemstvu upisuje i državu)

(16) 4. Prebivalište i adresa stana (od kada boravi u prebivalištu — mjesec i godina) i broj osobne karte

(17) 5. Zanimanje

(18) 6. Naziv organa, organizacije udruženog rada ili druge organizacije odnosno vojne poste kod koje podnosioc radi

(19) 7. Država u koju osoba putuje odnosno u koju se useljava

(20) 8. Ima li putnu ispravu (broj, kada i tko je izdao)

(21) 9. Je li služio vojni rok

(22) 10. Ime oca ime i djevojačko prezime majke — odnosno podaci o staratelju (popunjava podnosilac zahtjeva za izdavanje dječjeg pasosa)

(23) 11. Podaci o članovima uže porodice, koji se unose u putnu ispravu:

(24) Prezime i ime	Srodstvo	Dan, mjesec i godina rođenja
		(25)

Key:

1. Application Form for Issue--Extension of Validity of the Travel Document and Issue of Visa
2. Form No 6
3. Form to be filled out legibly. The applicant is responsible for accuracy of data.
4. Photograph of the Applicant, Size 4.5x6 cm
5. Designation of the authority to which the application is being submitted
6. Received
7. Number
8. Value
9. Tax
10. Attachment
11. Application for Issue--Extension of Validity of the Travel Document and for Issue of Visa
12. Personal registrar number of the citizen
- (13) 1. Family name and given name
- (14) 2. Day, month, and year of birth
- (15) 3. Township, municipality and republic of birth (person born abroad enters also the country of birth)
- (16) 4. Residence or place of stay and address abroad
- (17) 5. Occupation
- (18) 6. Designation of the authority, organization of united labor, or other organization, or military post office where the applicant works
- (19) 7. The country to which the person is traveling, or the country to which the person is emigrating
- (20) 8. Applicant's travel document (number, when issued, and by whom)
- (21) 9. Has the applicant served his military obligation
- (22) 10. Name of father and mother's maiden name, or data about guardian (To be filled out by the applicant for a child's passport)
- (23) 11. Data about close family members who are to be entered in the personal passport or travel document
24. Family name and given name
25. Relationship
26. Day, month, and year of birth
27. Signature of the applicant

(2) 12. Popunjava službena osoba koja je izdala putnu ispravu i vizu:

(4) Naziv putne isprave		(4) Viza	
(5) Serija i serijski broj		(6) Broj vize	
(7) Datum izdavanja		(8) Datum izdavanja	
(7) Taksa		(10) Taksa	

(11) (potpis službene osobe koja je
uručila putnu ispravu)

(17) (datum uručenja)

(13) (potpis službene osobe koja je
zahtjev riješila)

(14) (potpis primaoca putne isprave)

(1) 13. Podaci o produljenju roka važenja putne isprave:

(17) Reg. broj zahtjeva		(17) Broj vize	
(18) Datum produljenja		(19) Datum izdavanja	
(20) Taksa		(21) Taksa	

(42) (naziv organa koji je putnu ispravu izdao odnosno
produljio)

(23) (potpis službene osobe koja je zahtjev riješila)

(24) (potpis službene osobe koja je
uručila putnu ispravu)

(25) (datum uručenja)

(26) (potpis primaoca putne isprave)

(27) OBRAZAC VIZE

(28) Obrazac br. 1

(30) VIZA	
(29) Br. _____	
(31) Važi do _____ 19____	
(32) Za _____ (37) putovanje-a	
(33) Za _____ (38) osoba	
(34) U _____	
(35) Izdana u _____	
(36) Dana _____ 19____	
(M. P.)	
(39) Potpis službene osobe	_____

Key:

1. Page 98--No 3
- (2) 12. To be filled out by the person issuing the travel document and visa:
 3. Type of travel document
 4. Visa
 5. Series and serial number
 6. Visa number
 7. Date of issue
 8. Date of issue
 9. Tax
 10. Tax
 11. Signature of the official delivering the travel document
 12. Date of delivery
 13. Signature of the official who ruled on the application
 14. Signature of the person receiving the travel document
- (15) 13. Data concerning extension of validity of the travel document
 16. Register number of application
 17. Visa number
 18. Date of extension
 19. Date of issue
 20. Tax
 21. Tax
 22. Designation of the authority issuing or extending the travel document
 23. Signature of the official who ruled on the application
 24. Signature of the official delivering the travel document
 25. Date of issue
 26. Signature of person receiving the travel document
 27. Visa Form
 28. Form No 7
 29. No
 30. Visa
 31. Valid until
 32. For
 33. For
 34. In
 35. Issued in
 36. Day
 37. Travel
 38. Person
 39. Signature of official

8512

CSO: 2800

BRIEFS

LC EXPULSION--At yesterday's meeting the LC basic organization of the Gasovod Basic Organization of Associated Work in Zrenjanin, which is one of the largest members of the Naftagas enterprise of Novi Sad, expelled Petar Mihic, director of this collective, from LC membership. On the occasion of the initiative of the Opstina committee of the LC of Vojvodina, inadequate self-management organization was established in the critical analysis of the conditions in the Gasovod enterprise. The process of application of the Law of Associated Work in forming the Basic Organization of Associated Work and in further development of social-economic relations was blocked by the thesis, which was imposed by the technical-bureaucratic group, that the new and the old gas line are a united and undivided system and that the Gasovod enterprise is the only transporter of gas in Vojvodina. There were attempts to dispose of income in a monopolistic way and conduct favoring one group was manifested in the distribution of income. In informing the public one-sided assessments were made which were aimed at [creating] confrontation in the social-political committees. As established, Petar Mihic bears the responsibility for such a situation in the Gasovod enterprise and according to the decision of the basic organization he was expelled from the LC. [Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 80 p 7]

KOSOVO MILITARY SCHOOL CANDIDATES--An ever larger number of young people in Kosovo are expressing the desire to continue their schooling in military schools. This was confirmed by recently-held competitions to which 1,120 candidates from all opstinas in the province responded, i.e., 10 times more than the number sought. In Pristina Opstina alone 130 grade school graduates expressed the desire to continue schooling in some military educational institution. There was a mass response also in smaller opstinas, such as Kosovska Kamenica Opstina where 75 school pupils responded. Of the total number of candidates who have applied to military schools, 787 are of Albanian nationality. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 80 p 16]

CSO: 2800

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

EASTERN EUROPE SERIAL REPORTS

EAST EUROPE REPORT: Economic and Industrial Affairs
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Scientific Affairs

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

END OF

FICHE

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